But Experts Differ as to Whether It Is Advisable for Women.

be a corner in men's saddles. A recent report from Washington that Miss Alice Roosevelt had taken to horseback riding astride will be responsible for it if it occurs.

This report was received with delight by a lot of girls and women who have long been pining to ride with a man's sad le and have been held back by a fear of what Mrs. Grundy would say. Indeed, there are some excellent horsewomen in New York who, when they take a notion to ride astride, etreat to the country and do it on the sly.

In some respects, as a bright woman put it, the freedom of the New York woman is nothing but a big boast. In reality she is hedged in by the tallest kind of fence of conventionalities. Out West and in some parts of the South she is, by comparison, as free as the air she breathes, and in no one particular more free than as to when, where, how, she ought to ride and what sort of togs she must wear.

As everybody knows, there are parts of the United States where a side saddle is almost unknown, and where Mrs. Grundy takes a back seat. It is also well known that New York women have been somewhat slow about taking to riding astride, almost as slow as New Englanders, who never do much riding anyway.

Most people, though, are quite ignorant of how large a number of New York women have on the quiet been taking up riding astride ever since the memorable day, about seven years ago, the news broke upon New York that several women conspicuous in fashionable society had been seen riding astride out Hempstead way. The riding masters, strange to say, regarded the new departure with evident disapproval. Some of them do yet, for that matter. But in spite of opposition, perhaps because of it, the practice began to grow; slowly at first,

within the last twelve months very fast. Even the circumspect Boston women began to succumb to the charms of riding astride. In fact, Boston got the lead over New York, for almost two years ago one of the riding schools there advertised for a certain date a ride of young women, all of whom would be mounted astride. It made no difference that only a scanty

line of small girls appeared in the ring at the time named. What really signified was the fact that one riding school of the Hub had publicly placed its seal of approval on riding astride, whereas the New York school of them all, even to-day, not only refuses to teach women to ride astride, but will not permit them to ride in that way in the ring.

It is significant, however that little girls don't come under the ban, even at that school, and that the proprietor says that just as soon as he finds a general demand for instruction in the newer accomplishment he will give it. So far, it seems, although 600 horses are kept in service there, and hard worked they are, too, by patrons of the place, more than half of whom are women, not 1 per cent. of the women have pressed any desire to don a divided irt and experiment with a man's saddle. This, it is pointed out by the instructors, pretty good proof that, after all, New York women are not so keen about learning to ride astride as some suppose. But this is only one story from one point of

the feminine pulse pretty well says that after weighing the matter for a good while New York women are coming out strong in favor of riding astride. She admits

that this is partly due to a craving for novelty. "Since babyhood," said she, "and for many generations, every well brought up little girl has been strictly debarred from the delights of shinning up a pole, climbing

trees and straddling the banisters. From infancy, in polite circles, women have everlastingly been expected to sit sideways. "Can you wonder that given a chance we are glad to have a try at the other thing. Personally I don't find a man's saddle so comfortable as a side saddle, but then I have been riding one of the latter kind

for years. I am pretty sure, however, that a beginner would give her preference to the other. But that is not the point. I think the chance to enjoy a novelty is the secret of

many a woman's determination to ride astride; and even were a man's saddle thoroughly uncomfortable-which it is notthe result would be exactly the same. "I doubt very much, though, whether the custom will be very long lived among

women here. In the far West and in other parts of the country, where a horse is about the only means of getting over the ground, there are other reasons to be considered, one of which is that of the two a man's saddle is far easier for a horse, especially when his route is mountainous or rough. "Here women only play at riding. Out West they ride of necessity.

"Some of us just now are playing at riding astride, a lot more mean to have a try at it, but probably in the end we shall all go back to first principles and ride in the old fashion. As to riding astride being unhealthful for women and unsafe. I think that is a fairy story started by the cranks." This is one rider's opinion. Here's what

an expert riding teacher says: 'A man's saddle is neither so safe nor so healthful for a woman as a side saddle and she would better keep off of it. It was only the other day that I heard from a former pupil now living in Canada, a splendid horsewoman who rides to the hounds and that sort of thing and who has lately gone in for riding astride. She told me that in future she would have to forego the pleasure of sitting a man's saddle when

riding across country. "It seems that not long ago she went fox hunting, riding astride. All went well enough-for that woman could easily ride bareback on a level-until she put her mount at a five-foot fence. He went over it like a bird, and so did she-over the horse's

head, I mean; and a more surprised woman, according to her own story, was never "The trouble is a woman can't clinch a horse with her knees as a man can, and when going at a good gait the pommels

of a side saddle are a great help to keep her steady."

There are women who say the same thing. For instance, Mrs. Beach, who,

rode a prize winner the other day at the Horse Show said with emphasis, when her opinion was asked: "I have no use whatever for a man's

saddle. I have ridden for forty-five years, have ridden all sorts of horses. Therefore I ought to know something about the

Some people predict that there will soon | exercise, and I am firmly convinced that vomen would better let riding astride alone "In my belief it is neither a graceful nor healthful nor a safe way for them to ride. as for its being decorous or indecorouswell, that is a question every woman must settle for herself."

> On the latter point Mr. Durland of the Durland company, a man of long experience with New York horsewomen, has very decided opinions.

"The sight of a woman riding astride is lispleasing to me." he says, "because she ooks so much like a man. Occasionally I see one wearing a divided skirt which is cut so as to give a very good imitation of the customary habit when seen from either side of the horse, but more often the wind wraps these draperies around her figure in fashion to suggest trousers.

"A man came in here the other morning quite hilarious because he had mistaken woman rider in the Park for a man. He related how he distinctly saw a riding boot on either side of the horse, the back of what he took for a man's sack coat—you know that sort of habit-and a derby hat, with no braids showing beneath.

" 'I could have sworn she was a man,' said he, with a laugh, 'until I got abreast of her.' "Now, I don't think there is anything admirable about that, either; neither, I am sure, do the majority of women who move in good society. At any rate, I believe that riding astride is merely a fad and one that will be shortlived.

"Yes, there are a good many little girls who are learning to ride a man's saddle," Mr. Durland admitted. "Well, doesn't that fact hint that the

fashion has come to stay?" he was asked. "No, because they are learning to ride both ways and eventually, I am almost certain, they will give the place of honor to a side saddle. Of course, what I have said applies only to New York."

One thing is plain enough, that if the New York horsewomen do in time give their best affections to a man's saddle, it will not be because of warm encouragement from riding teachers of the other sex. Curiously enough, on the health question, even physicians have different opinions. Thus Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, whose favorite recreation is horseback riding, said, when his opinion was asked:

"Riding astride is the natural way for either man or woman to sit a horse, and the best way.

"Furthermore, from an anatomical point of view, there is no reason whatever why woman should not ride a side saddle; from an æsthetic standpoint, of course, it is a question of taste. "By leaning her weight evenly on her

stirrups instead of on a stirrup and the pommels, I believe that riding astride is easier for a woman than the old way of riding, because the strain is more evenly divided over her body.

"I have heard beginners on a side saddle complain of a pain in one side. I believe that pain could be avoided by riding astride, "Safety? Well, I am sure of this much,

A well known amateur rider who knows anything short of steeplechasing, and so

it seems to me, is driving too much and riding too little."

Quite different from this was the statement of a woman physician, who also practises surgery. Said she: "Women who ride astride with benefit

who have those who began in child-hood. That's quite another story.

"Adult beginners are bound to strain themselves, because of the unaccustomed use of the muscles of the inside of the leg

So, what is one to think? Meanwhile breezy young Western women who have lately invaded Washington, relatives of Senators and Congressman, are setting an example which is fast being followed, and Boston and New York women who and Boston and New York women who have never ridden at all are ordering men's saddles and divided skirts.

COCKERELS FOR HEN TURKEYS. Wicked Old Farmer Who Sold 'Em Gives Away His Own Wicked Secret.

NORTH SEARSPORT, Me., Nov. 26.-For twenty years Joel Ward, an old farmer who lives close up to Mount Ephraim, has held the record of being the most tender hearted man in town. His feelings were so sensitive that though he raised and killed many turkeys every year no one could induce him to cause their death by bleeding. To save their feelings he always cut their heads off; and he said that if anybody did not care to buy turkeys with their heads off he could go elsewhere. His turkeys were always in good condition,

turkeys were always in good condition, so he was humored.

This year it was known to all the neighborhood that Ward had raised no turkeys of any kind, because of raids made by prowling foxes; so when he came to market two days before Thanksgiving with two dozen fine hen turkeys dressed and beheaded there was much surprise. He sold out for 24 cents a pound, and those who had bought from him said they had never eaten finer birds.

who had bought from him said they had never eaten finer birds.

"Now, I'll tell you," said the old man after making his trade. "You're all dead easy. I have been unloading Black Langshan cockerels on you for ten years, and you have been thinking you were getting hen turkeys. You know a hen turkey has no beard, such as the gobblers wear; so when a Black Langshan rooster has his head cut off no one can tell him from a head cut off no one can tell him from a head cut on no one can tell him from a hen turkey. I've sold my Langshans for turkey rates for a long time. So, now I am going out of the business, I don't care who knows it."

Resuscitated After Sixteen Hours in Water.

Seemingly miraculous recoveries occur with the same frequency now as in bygone days, judging from the experience of a Swedish gardener who, while attempting to rescue a companion who had fallen into the water under the ice, had the misfortune to fall in himself and was drowned. A search was made for the body, but sixteen hours elapsed before it was found. When discovered it was in an upright position, with the feet resting upon the ground. On being drawn up the body was wrapped closely in woollen cloths and speedily removed to a warm place, where it was rubbed and rolled about for some time. Spirits were then adminstered, and by these means the main was restored to life.

This remarkable instance was brought to the notice of the Queen mother of Sweden, who afterward took a great interest in the gardener and gave him a yearly pension.
The facts were first recorded by Dr. Pecklin and afterward fully corroborated by the famous Dr. bangelot. From the Chicago Tribune.

MOTOR TOGS FOR PET DOGS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE CANINE WARDROBE.

Coats and Shoes and the Rest of the Outfit of the Fashionable Dog All Wrong for the Wearer, but All Right for the Veterinary-Sums Spent by Women on Pets. Automobile attire is the latest addition

to the wardrobe of the dog of fashion. A leather coat, a hood with a wide cape collar and goggles, are now the thing for the canine aristocrat like the French bulldog or Boston terrier or Japanese spaniel when it goes forth for an airing in an auto. You may see a dog in this garb any fine day on Riverside Drive or Fifth avenue. Though the hood and colored glasses re not becoming, giving their wearer the appearance of advanced age, they serve as a protection against flying mud and gravel

as well as being the fashion. A considerable number of dogs have been fitted with them this fall, and they promise to be even more popular during the winter. Several outfitters have them in stock ready to wear, and others are busy building them to order.

"I have made to measure about 150 auto outfits within the last three months," said one of New York's leading costumers to pampered dogs. "We charge only \$20 for them, so there is no reason why a dog of any pretentions shouldn't have a suit."

Thus grows the list of articles of apparel that the fashionable dog must have to be properly attired on all occasions. Other essentials are shoes, morning coats, afternoon coats, sweaters, dust coats, raincoats and handkerchiefs.

The mere collar has been relegated to a minor place in the wardrobe of the lap dog It is worn as wide as possible this season and is usually studded with rubies instead of with the turquoise, which was so popular last year. Pearls, diamonds, opals and coral in collars are also coming into favor. As a rule the stones are imitations, but in addition there is real gold in many collars.

Those at \$10 or \$15 dollars will pass muster, but neckwear two or three times as expensive may easily be obtained for dogs accustomed to the best. The most costly collar one Fifth avenue dog haberdasher ever sold was made to order for \$375. Some small dogs, particularly those of lelicate species like the Japanese spaniel, have become so used to shoes that it would be a hardship for them to forego their footwear. They were originally worn by hunting dogs to protect their feet from thorns in rough country, but now it is only in dry and balmy weather that the lapdog accustomed to luxuries ventures forth barefooted.

The shoes are removed upon the return from a walk and so serve the double purpose of protecting the dog's feet from cold pavements and protecting carpets and furniture coverings from mud marks. They are laced and reach to just below the knees. There are some of rubber for rainy weather, but those for ordinary wear are made of soft calf skin and morocco and cost in the shop of New York's bootmaker to dogs of quality \$5 and \$3 for sets of four.

Any morning in this shop you may see small dogs being fitted. It is quite evident that it is a matter to be attended to with that it is a matter to be attended to with great care. A salesman will spend many minutes adjusting different sets while the pet dog stands on a stool and patiently lifts its feet and submits to the lacing until just the right sizes and styles are found.

"I have seen plenty of women here," said a salesman, "who are more particular about their dog's sheet than they are about their

their dog's shoes than they are about their own. The shoes come in different colors, you know, and often a woman will buy a half a dozen pairs at a time to match differ-

who make a business of calling at the homes of luxurious small dogs, bathing them, combing them, looking after their health and taking them for morning walks. Often a maid in the house devotes herself almost exclusively to these duties.

She must know all about dog fashions. When she takes her charge for a morning walk in cold weather she attires it in a coat of heavy kersey or broadcloth. If the air is unusually frigid the coat has a high collar hemselves, because of the unaccustomed is e of the muscles of the inside of the leg when the roads are disagreeably dry, the dust coat is worn, and on wet days it is the So, what is one to think? Meanwhile rain coat with which go the rubber boots. For very informal morning occasions in the fall and winter, as for example, dur-

in the fall and winter, as for example, during a sojourn in the country, a sweater is the proper thing. This is made of soft wool, is laced behind, has a high collar that can be rolled back and is equipped with what raw be called sleaves. with what may be called sleeves. For afternoon wear, when callers are expected, or a carriage ride is on the pro-gramme, the coat is, of course, more elab-orate. It is usually of velvet, lined with

satin, with a collar of the same material The handkerchief is of lace. The handkerchief is of lace.

In very cold weather the afternoon coat all of fur is fashionable. A firm of purveyors to canine nobility in New York has just finished a coat of ermine. It was

ordered by the mistress of a Boston terrier to match her own furs, and cost her \$200. All coats have a pocket for the handkerchief, and most are embellished by a monogram or a family crest. Richness combined with simplicity and fine fit are the results striven for by the tailors.
"These clothes for dogs are all wrong," said a veterinarian who has many dogs of fashion among his patients. Their natural coats are in better shape, and they have better health without their shoes and jackets. I tell women so every day, but they won't believe me. It's a fad to dress up well bred little dogs, and no man can

stop a fad.
"I know one woman here in New York "I know one woman here in New 10rk who came home from Paris a year ago last summer with an outfit for her Yorkshire terrier that filled a Saratoga trunk. In answer to a direct question she told me it cost her about \$2,000.

"You would think that this ought to last and a lifeting but this woman can't

"You would think that this ought to last any dog a lifetime, but this woman can't spend as much money as she would like to on her pet. She's just back from Paris again, and she's brought with her a complete new wardrobe for the animal. Since I've known her she has spent at least \$3,000 on that little dog.

"She is only one of a large number of wealthy women in New York who, in caring for their dogs, go to extremes that seem for their dogs, go to extremes that seem ridiculous. Another woman whose little spaniel I have often treated has a miniature

ottage for him.
"It is built of mahogany, exactly in the form of a house for human beings. The windows have glass in them and are adorned with lace curtains tied back with blue ribbons.

"Inside are two artistically carpeted and

"Inside are two artistically carpeted and papered rooms. One contains a small edition of a bed, and the other, which she calls the dining room, has a little chair and some silver cups and plates.
"It is these pampered animals, particularly the Yorkshire terriers and Japanese spaniels, which are the most delicate of all, that keep me busy. I charge \$2 a visit, and am kept on the go making calls.
"They are not all day calls. I have my telephone close to my bed, and at least three or four times a week I am rung up three or four times a week I am rung up on night hurry calls. For these I charge

"Plenty of women summon me on very slight pretext, or no pretext at all. I sup-pose I give them value by setting their

physician.

I am making two calls a day on one little dog just now. Its mistress will get a bill for several hundred dollars. If I save him, and I think I will, she will pay that bill and be lavish in her thanks, besides. I know from experience.

This particular woman is childless; but I know others with children who give more time, and apparently more care, to their time.

I know others with children who give more time, and apparently more care, to their dogs than they do to their small sons and daughters. Experienced as I am in this sort of thing, I am often surprised at the amount of affection a woman will show for a little dog.

"An English actress whose toy dog I treated early last winter was about to

"An English actress whose toy dog I treated early last winter was about to sail for England to fill engagements when she leart d that under the British law her dog would be held at the port of entry for some time, and wouldn't be allowed complete freedom for six months. She cancelled her English engagements and stayed here most of the winter. She didn't propose to be separated from her dog, she told me."

Actresses and other women who travel

acg, she told me."

Actresses and other women who travel find it much easier than formerly to take a small dog with them on their journeys. They can smuggle the pet into hotels and trains where dogs are not welcome in a leather satchel which is constructed so that the dog can have releave of air and some the dog can have plenty of air and some light, but which to outward appearances is an ordinary travelling bag.

FIRST WRECK IN THE FAR SOUTH The Antarctic Is the Only Exploring Vessel

Ever Lost in Those Waters. Of all the many vessels that have engaged in Antarctic exploration from the time of Capt. Cook, in 1773, to the present day, the steamer Antarctic is the only one that has ever been lost in that vast region. To be sure, we have had no tidings for a year from the British ship Discovery and the Scottish steamer Scotia, but there is no reason to believe that they are lost.

The Antarctic, which carried the Swedish party to Graham Land, south of Tierra del Fuego, was a Norwegian whaler, specially built for navigation in pack ice, and was in fine condition when Dr. Otto Nordenskiold sailed from home, on Oct. 16, 1901. The disaster which sank her was not due to any inferiority in the boat; nor is it at all likely that her commander, Capt. C. A.

Larsen, was at fault for the loss of his vessel, Capt. Larsen became well known to geographers in 1894 through his brilliant explorations on the sailing vessel Jason. He was sent to the south polar regions on an experimental quest for seals and whales; and as he did not find the game he was after, he turned his attention to explor-ation and brought to light 120 miles of hithero unknown coast line on the east side of

Fraham Land.

It was the irony of fate that his incom It was the irony of fate that his incomparably better vessel, the Antarctic, should have been crushed in the ice on Feb. 12 last in the very waters in which he had safely cruised in his sailing vessel nine years earlier. His party spent last winter after the wreck on Paulet Island, overlooking the waters in which he had caught some seals in 1894. The disaster occurred about 625 miles southeast of Cape Horn.

It should be remembered that the Nordesnkiold exploring party was not involved

desnkjold exploring party was not involved in the shipwreck itself. The Antarctic had taken the explorers to Graham Land in February, 1902, and left them in Admiralty In let, some sixty miles southwest of the place where the vessel was crushed in the ice a year later. After participating in the summer work the Antarctic left Nordenskjold and his five companions at their camp on shore and returned to Buenos

In November, 1902, the Antarctic sailed again to take part in last summer's work and to bring the party home at the end of the season. Then the vessel was crushed and Nordenskjold spent his second winter at his camp while the ship party was ashore

further north.

Of course, the failure of the explorers to return in March last caused great anxiety. Prompt measures were taken to relieve them when the present Antarctic summer dawned; and fortunately every member of both ship and land parties is returning home. It will be interesting to learn what success has attended Dr. Nordenskjold's

Max Lube, a German-American actor n the truest sense of the phrase, died in the German Hospital in this city last week and was buried on Thursday from his home in Harlem. He had a long career in this country and was for some years the most popular of the German comedians. Curiously enough he began to act and made his name in the United States and then returned to his fatherland to acquire

vogue there as well. Mr. Lube was born at Berlin in 1843. After taking the gymnasium course of Study, he came to New York when he was 21.

During the first years of his stay here, he had a hard time to get along and worked inceasingly as a mechanic. He was one of the men who helped to build the old

Harlem Bridge, and he used to say that he had driven in many a bolt.

He owed his opportunity to act to the dramatic branch of the New York Turn Verein. In the old hall in Orchard street. where amateur performances were given, he attracted attention by his talent.

As soon as he had proved his power by his success in these small performances, Lube determined to become a professional. He acted repeatedly in the performances given in Orchard street, then the only German productions in the city, and later found an engagement with a German com-pany acting in Baltimore.

The performances were amateur, but

Lube as stage manager soon showed that he was fitted for much more ambitious work. German managers in St. Louis, in Chicago and San Francisco wanted his services and he played in those cities with great success After a while Lube thought that he would rather act in his own country and he appeared in Stettin and Rostock. His success was so great that he was soon engaged for the Stadt Theatre in Hamburg, where he

appeared for three years.

He learned to sing buffor roles in opera and frequently appeared in Hamburg with Pauline Lucca. But that distinction did not make him satisfied to remain in Ger-

not make him satisfied to remain in Germany and one day he decided that after all he liked America best.

Gustav Amberg had in the meanwhile established the Thalia Theatre on the Bowery and to it Lube went. For years he was one of the most popular comedians that the Germans of New York had ever known. He appeared last in the performances given by Adolph Phillip in the former Germania. Theatre in Eighth street. He had a stroke of apoplexy five years ago and never recovered his health.

POSTMASTER 48 YEARS.

Richard J. Jewell of Elk Creek, Ky., Believed to Have Made a Record. TAYLORSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28 .- There died at Elk Creek the other day of paralysis Richard J. Jewell, who probably enjoyed the distinction of having been postmaster longer than any other man living. He was 8 years of age and a native of this county. In 1855 he was appointed postmaster of Wilsonville. That was during the administration of Franklin Pierce. Three years later he removed to Elk Creek, where he served continuously for forty-five years. He made out and signed in person every quarterly report.

quarterly report.

He served with ability and gave general satisfaction. Notwithstanding his long service under Republican administrations, Jewell was a Democrat of the old school and was not afraid to let it be known.

minds at rest. I hope so, because my bills are often as large as those of the family MAKES HER TOILET ON THE FLY

HOW MME, UP-TO-DATE NOW SAVES TIME FOR SOCIAL DUTIES.

The Beauty Parlors, the Free Dressing Help Her to Fill More Engagements in a Day Than Another Could in a Week.

It is hard for some New York women to inderstand how it is that some other New York women can find time to go shopping, try on clothes, make calls, go to a luncheon, an afternoon tea or two and give a dinner at their own house, perhaps, afterward, all in one day-do as much, in fact, as would keep a suburbanite or women from smaller cities busy for a week. More puzzling still is how they can do it and at the same time never appear the least hit dishevelled or untidy Nearly every New York woman in good

circumstances is a hustler, but it is not every hustler who has learned how not to appear to be hustling, and those who have acquired the art are envied by all the rest. "I don't see how Mrs. Blank ever gets time to make a toilet for the various entertainments she goes to," said one woman enviously to another at luncheon in the shopping district.

She looked harassed as she spoke. Her hat was on crocked, a wisp of hair that had no business to be wandering was hanging over the back of her coat collar, her face looked jaded and the neatly fitting shoes, crossed under the table, were dulled and besmirched by dust and dirt dragged over them from the hem of her skirt.

"I am going to a tea at 5 o'clock," she went on, "and I must go right home from here and get ready for it. So you see I won't be able to keep my appointment with the dressmaker after all. But you will explain to her, will you not just how it is? No, I don't dare to go. She always keeps me waiting and takes so long to try on that I never could manage to keep my other engagement, which is imperative.'

The friend promised to explain, and the two separated in a hurry, leaving Mrs. Blank leisurely lunching as if she had nothing else in the world to do, whereas in all probability her afternoon was crammed with engagements. As it turned out the secret of her ability to do so much in one day, which so puzzled the other woman, man in the street this may seem of slight imwas simply that she had learned to take advantage of the hundred and one conveniences which New York now furnishes to women for making their toilet "on the fly,"

In this day of long distances and jammed trolleys and blocked throughfares, it is very certain that none but the very wealthy woman, with a lady's maid and a carriage at her beck and call, can hope to keep up with her engagements unless she does learn how to take advantage of the time saving was above the natile of several exposure of the several severa devices that New York offers. Even she of the maid and private equipage is often glad enough to avail herself of the chance

has to do with the healthfulness of riding astride. It is quite strong enough for anything short of steepleehasing, and so few women indulge in that form of riding that they need scarcely be considered.

"So long as women will only ride, I don't care which saddle they use, for there is no exercise that better develops strength and health. The modern society woman, seems to me, is driving to learn what at thred look," for instance, generally gives them a wide berth. The other day in the bootblack, in answer to a question, said:

"Charcot, which was to take part in the bootblack, in answer to a question, said:

"Oh, yes, we have as many customers from Buenos Ayres for Graham Land to carry out its scientific work, which includes land exploration and biological, magnetic and hydrographic investigations."

While the shoes are not neglected, it is no exercise that better develops strength and health. The modern society woman, seems to me, is driving to make a lamber of women in New hor wears early the women in New hor wears early the women in New hor wears early to extend our knowledge of this little known land mass.

Meanwhile the French expedition under Dr. Charcot, which was to take part in the bootblack, in answer to a question, said:

"Oh, yes, we have as many customers from outside as we get from the hotel. We have one who comes all the way from lightly seventh strength when we are stelling the shoes we are of humor in the background. We treat the filting as a mathematic work, which includes land exploration and biological, magnetic and hydrographic investigations.

"Max Lure Dr."

"That thred look," for instance, generally stress the woman's little known land mass.

Meanwhile the French expedition under Dr. Charcot, which was to take part in the bootblack, in any other in the form of riding a question, said:

Strange to say, in some cases, when that woman gets home again, about dinner time, she looks 100 per cent. better than she did when leaving in the morning, and not nearly

when leaving in the morning, and not nearly so tired as one would imagine.
This is how one woman, whose experience, with variations, is that of hundreds of women in New York every day, managed it:
After a long "trying on"—and every woman knows what a wrecking process that is—she made for the nearest manicure parlor and sank into a chair with a sigh of relief, glancing meanwhile at the clock. It was a quarter past 10. She sat there just It was a quarter past 10. She sat there just half an hour, and when ready to start out again to begin shopping, not only were her hands the pink of perfection, but she felt rested. The purchasing tour lasted till noon, and a few minutes later found the ired woman sitting in a hair dressing shop,

tired woman sitting in a hair dressing shop, done up in a calico covering, her hair hanging down her back.

First came to her a masseuse, and gently manipulated her face, rubbing in the perfumed cream, rubbing out every tired line until at length the skin looked rosy and smooth. In half an hour a hair dresser took the place of the masseuse, and in a very few minutes a beautifully arranged, carefully careless coiffure was reflected from the mirror. When the sitter emerged, a few minutes before 1 o'clock, her hat arranged at the most artistic angle, she was a picture of all a carefully dressed woman. picture of all a carefully dressed woman bught to be—all but her shoes and gloves, and these were by no means forgotten.

She knew that not faraway was a woman's shoe blacking place, and there she was bound. While sitting in the chair the gloves which had been worn all the morning were pulled off, tucked into a pocket underneath her skirt, and a pair of new white ones pulled on. Ten minutes later she was leaving, back complaces by in a bancom leaning back complacently in a hansom, and as she entered her friend's house promptly at half-past 1, the hour named in her luncheon invitation, no one would have dreamed that she had been doing a blessed thing all morning but resting and primping. primping. Afterward she made several calls, and

home in time to slip into a house dress and "greet her husband with a smile."

Her bill for repairs, as she called it, was \$2.60, and the money was well spent. Often and often women who are committed to a dinner party either at their own house or elsewhem at 7 clock, and have all sorts of

dinner party, either at their own house or elsewhere, at 70'clock, and have all sorts of demands on their time in the afternoon, make the most difficult part of their toilet, the part that takes the most time, simply "on the fly." After they reach home all that is left to do is to change into a dinner gown and slippers, which can be done at a pinch in fifteen minutes.

One woman, who is constantly in demand for dinners and other social functions, says that never could she live uptown were it not that there are now so many "beauty parlors" and dressing rooms scattered all over the city. over the city.
"Instead of making my toilet in my own bedroom, which I should prefer doing I make it wherever I can," says she.

Fortunately for the woman of little spending money, there are dressing rooms attached to most of the big hotels and restaurants, and even to the department stores and theatres, which are at the free disposal of visitors, sometimes with a maid thrown in. In these places women are at liberty in. In these places women are at liberty to dress their hair, rearrange their hats and vells, make up their complexions, pow-der their noses, brush the dust from their garments, change their gloves—do almost everything in fact but blacken their own shoes and manicure their nails—and without

paying a cent for it.

Almost any one is willing to pay ten cents for a shine—a shine such as no woman livfor a shine—a shine such as no woman living can give to her own shoes—and an extratip of five cents to be brushed from neckband to the end of her train. There are dozens of manicure places where the charge is only a quarter, making a total of 40 cents, and by spending that any woman may pursue her way all day long, filling all sorts of engagements, and presenting an appearance of the most careful grooming, without once putting her nose inside of her own front door.

The life in New York may be strenuous It is, but with so many new toilet establish ments setting up all over town there is a chance for even the busiest woman to escape the touzied, tumbled appearance that in-variably befalls them after a morning's struggle with bargain counters and the trolleys, and to recruit her beauty forces without journeying miles to do it

NEW LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY Significance of the Adoption of English by The Hague Tribunal.

From the Chicago Daily News One result of the Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy, undreamed of at the time, is the adoption of the English I language by The Hague court of arbitration for use in the hearing of disputes. To the man in the street this may seem of slight importance, for he has not come in contact with the Jealous opposition of the Continent, and especially of France, to the use of any other language than French in diplomatic negotiations or in international arbitrations. But when he is aware of the intrigues carried on and the determined efforts made to have French used exclusively or at least as the dominant tongue in the Venezuelan proceedings he will understand how bitter was the struggle and how important was the functional form of the court is may be traced to the desire of some of the interested Powers to prevent the supremery of the English. The selection of the president of the court is even said to have been due in part to the belief that he would advocate the employment of French. Pressure was applied to the Venezuelan Minister in Parts to much the president of the court with regard to the Attitude of the court with regard to the attitude of the court with regard to the farting and experimenting on the Cartiage, and in which is short to increase her of his beginning the proceedings have been courted with success. A large company, composed for the purpose of placing Mr. Minges's leading tizzens, has been formed for the purpose of placing Mr. Minges has successfully used his method on himself, and has grown from a short, stunted to the struggle and how important was the english and have been due in part to the belief that he would advocate the employment of French. Pressure was applied to the Venezuelan Minister in Parts to make the court with regard to the attitude of the court with regard to the fall of the court with regard to the fall of the court, went to part to the language when as the english language, but the argument of the court with regard to the fall of the court, went to part to the langu One result of the Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy, undreamed of at the time, is the adoption of the English

Like Celebrating.

From the Washington Post. There are twenty-five men who began their service in the House in the Fifty-third Congress and who have served continuously since and are now entering upon their sixth term. For ten years they have been associated with each other, and the fact that so many beginning at that time should be reelected for five successive times has started some talk about the formation of a club, something like the Tantalus Club, which should give a dinner once or twice during the winter. The difficulty with the Tantalus Club is that it continues to grow on account

the winter. The difficulty with the Tantalus Club is that it continues to grow on account of new members.

The Fifty-third Congress club cannot grow and is bound to decrease in numbers. Those who are eligible to the Fifty-third Congress club are Adams of Pennsylvania, Babcock of Wisconsin, Bartholdt of Missouri, Cooper of Wisconsin, Cooper of Texas, Cousins of Iowa, Curtis of Kansas, Dinsmore of Arkansas, Dovener of West Virginia, Gardner of New Jersey, Gillet, of New York, Gillett of Massachusetts, Little of Arkansas, Loudenslager of New Jersey, McCall of Massachusetts, McCleary of Minnesota, Maddox of Georgia, Mahon of Pennsylvania, Parker of New Jersey, Swanson of Virginia, Tate of Georgia, Tawney of Minnesota, Van Voorhis of Ohio, Wanger of Pennsylvania and Williams of Mississippi. These men, who were all cubs back in that Congress which met first in the summer of 1893 to repeal the Silver Purchase act, have quite a fondness for one another. Naturally, as new members, they were thrown in each other's society. In that Congress they had little to do save to sit back and watch the wheels go around. So engrossed with themselves and the business of the House were the older members that they paid little attention to these new men, who sort of they had little to do save to sit back and watch
the wheels go around. So engrossed with
themselves and the business of the House
were the older members that they paid little
attention to these new men, who sort of
flocked by themselves.

But they are no longer the men who were
merely onlockers. One of them, Williams,
is the minority leader: another, Tawney, is
the Republican "whip" and the Speaker's
right hand man. One, Babcock, has been
chairman of the Republican Congressional
campaign committee in five successive and
successful campaigns; one, Cooper of Wisconsin, is chairman of the Insular Committee.
Dinsmore is the ranking minority member of
Foreign Affairs, Nearly every one of them
has taken a prominent place in the House.

HOW I GREW TALL

STARTLING STORY WHICH WILL IN-TEREST ALL WHO ARE SHORT.

The Height of Either Sex Can Quickly Be Increased from Two to Five Inches— These Marvellous Results Can Be Accomplished at Home Without the Knowledge of Your Most intimate Friends.

The Free Book Tells You All About It.



Inventors, scientists and physicians have or years been trying to find some method whereby the height of an individual could be



The Heidelberg Medical Institute, capitalized at \$100,000, is the Largest and Richest Medical Institute in the Northwest and is giving away alling men recently restored to vim, vigor and perfect manhood. It quickly cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Nervous Exhaustion, Varicocle, Failing Vitality, Kidney Troubles, Liver, Stomach and Sexual Diseases, General Weakness, Lost Nerve Force and many other allments. It is worth from \$20 to \$50 to any one. It is given away absolutely free by the master specialist to all those who need the one great curative agent, electricity. "SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST."

toms of nervous trouble that attervarus caused me great minery and suffering. I had pains in my back, and spent many restless nights. Had no centrol of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in whaterer I undertook. I have been using the Electro-Chemic treatment of the Held elberg Medical Institute abouts is weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be well is worth all a man has.

B. T. H.

REMEMBER The Belt isnotsent on trial but is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemic Belt Free. Mention this paper. Address Dept. 103.

HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE Fifth and Robert Ste., ST. PAUL, MIRR.

Willian pounds, straight will take Root will as "the l thousand heard his fection of of his big which he glance

tablishin Assistant Ohio: Co Cincinnat Ohio, Soli Court, m peals, pre sion, and esides Supreme Judge of Prince more ha cided this n the last He we

In one. Mr. Clex his own Like th Judge Tai giving it. better pre

dicative

gray eyes nature, ca not to be

with th artist R Russian attracte young a

duction fidelity with t promo in Go assist e finally He ernine Arctic demai

farmer ranks now 37 be de would

of the